Gauss Sums of the Cubic Character over $GF(2^m)$: an elementary derivation

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Abstract

An elementary approach is shown which derives the value of the Gauss sum of a cubic character over a finite field $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ without using Davenport-Hasse's theorem (namely, if s is odd the Gauss sum is -1, and if s is even its value is $-(-2)^{s/2}$).

Keywords: Gauss sum, character, binary finite fields.

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1 Introduction

Let $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ be a Galois field over $\mathbb{F}_2$, and χ be the cubic character, namely χ is a mapping from $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}^*$ into the complex numbers defined as

$$\chi(\alpha^h\theta^j) = e^{\frac{2i\pi}{3}h} \doteq \omega^h \quad h = 0, 1, 2 \ ,$$

where α is primitive and θ is a cube in $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}^*$, furthermore we set $\chi(0) = 0$ by definition.

Let $\mathrm{Tr}_s(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{s-1} x^{2^j}$ be the trace function over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$, and $\mathrm{Tr}_{s/r}(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{s/r-1} x^{2^{rj}}$ be the relative trace function over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ relatively to $\mathbb{F}_{2^r}$, with $r|s$ [3].
A Gauss sum of a character χ over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ is defined as [1]

$$G_s(\beta, \chi) = \sum_{y \in \mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(y) e^{\pi i \mathrm{Tr}_s(\beta y)} = \bar{\chi}(\beta) G_s(1, \chi) \quad \forall \beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^s} \ .$$

The values of the Gauss sums of a cubic character over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ can be found by computing the Gauss sum over $GF(4)$ and applying Davenport-Hasse's theorem on the lifting of characters ([1, 2, 3]) for s even (and by computing the Gauss sum over $GF(2)$ and then trivially lifting for s odd). However it is possible to use a more elementary approach, and this is the topic of the present work.

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If s is odd then the cubic character is trivial because every element β in $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ is a cube as the following chain of equalities shows

$$\beta \cdot 1 = \beta \cdot (\beta^{2^s-1})^2 = \beta\beta^{2^{s+1}-2} = \beta^{2^{s+1}-1} = (\beta^{\frac{2^{s+1}-1}{3}})^3 \ ,$$

since $\beta^{2^s-1} = 1$, and $s+1$ is even, so that $2^{s+1}-1$ is divisible by 3. In this case we have

$$G_s(1,\chi) = \sum_{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(y)e^{\pi i \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)} = \sum_{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}^*} e^{\pi i \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)} = -1 \ ,$$

since the number of elements with trace 1 is equal to the number of elements with trace 0 ($\mathrm{Tr}_s(x) \in \mathbb{F}_2$; moreover $\mathrm{Tr}_s(x) = 1$ and $\mathrm{Tr}_s(x) = 0$ are two equations of degree 2^{s-1}), and $e^{\pi i \cdot 0} = 1$ while $e^{\pi i \cdot 1} = -1$.

If $s = 2m$ is even, the cubic character is nontrivial, and the computation of the Gauss sums requires some more effort; before we show how they can be computed with an elementary approach, we need some preparatory lemmas.

2 Preliminary facts

First of all we recall that, for any nontrivial character χ over $\mathbb{F}_q$, $\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_q} \chi(x) = 0$. This is used to prove a property of a sum of characters, already known to Kummer [4], which can be formulated in the following form:

Lemma 1 *Let χ be a nontrivial character and β any element of $\mathbb{F}_q$; then*

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_q} \chi(x)\bar{\chi}(x+\beta) = \begin{cases} q-1 & \text{if } \beta = 0 \\ -1 & \text{if } \beta \neq 0 \end{cases} \ .$$

PROOF. If $\beta = 0$, the summand is $\chi(x)\bar{\chi}(x) = 1$, unless $x = 0$ in which case it is 0, then the conclusion is immediate.
When $\beta \neq 0$, we can exclude again the term with $x = 0$, as $\chi(x) = 0$, so that x is invertible, and the summand can be written as

$$\chi(x)\bar{\chi}(x+\beta) = \chi(x)\bar{\chi}(x)\bar{\chi}(1+\beta x^{-1}) = \bar{\chi}(1+\beta x^{-1}) \ .$$

With the substitution $y = 1 + \beta x^{-1}$, the summation becomes

$$\sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_q \\ y\neq 1}} \chi(y) = -1 + \sum_{y\in\mathbb{F}_q} \chi(y) = -1 \ ,$$

as $\chi(y) = 1$ for $y = 1$.

□

We are now interested in the sum $\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_q} \chi(x)\chi(x+1)$. Note that for the Gauss sums over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ we have

$$G_s(1,\chi) = \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)=0}} \chi(y) - \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)=1}} \chi(y) \ . \tag{1}$$

It follows that, if χ is a nontrivial character, then the Gauss sum over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ satisfies the following:

$$G_s(1,\chi) = 2 \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)=0}} \chi(y).$$

In fact half of the field elements have trace 0 and the other half 1, so that

$$\sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}(y)=0}} \chi(y) = - \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}(y)=1}} \chi(y)$$

as the sum over all field elements is zero, since χ is nontrivial.

Lemma 2 *If χ is a nontrivial character over $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$, then*

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x)\chi(x+1) = G_s(1,\chi) \ .$$

PROOF. The sum $\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x)\chi(x+1)$ can be written as $\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x(x+1))$, since the character is a multiplicative function, now the function $f(x) = x(x+1)$ is a mapping from $\mathbb{F}_{2^s}$ onto the subset of elements with trace 0, as $\mathrm{Tr}_s(x) = \mathrm{Tr}_s(x^2)$ for any s, and each image comes exactly from two elements, x and $x+1$. It follows that

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x)\chi(x+1) = 2 \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_s(y)=0}} \chi(y) = G_s(1,\chi) \ . \tag{2}$$

$\square$

Lemma 3 *Let χ be a nontrivial character of order 2^r+1. Then the Gauss sum $G_s(1,\chi)$ is a real number.*

PROOF. Using (2) we have

$$\bar{G}_s(1,\chi) = \sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \bar{\chi}(x)\bar{\chi}(x+1) = \sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x^{2^r})\chi(x^{2^r}+1) = \sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^s}} \chi(x)\chi(x+1) = G_s(1,\chi) \ ,$$

as $\bar{\chi}(x) = \chi(x)^{2^r} = \chi(x^{2^r})$ and $x \to x^{2^r}$ is a field automorphism, so it just permutes the elements of the field. $\square$

3 Main results

The absolute value of $G_s(1,\chi)$ can be evaluated using elementary standard techniques going back to Gauss (see e.g. [1]), while its argument requires a more subtle analysis. Our main theorems in the following section derive in an elementary way the exact value of the Gauss sum for the cubic character χ over $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ (the case of s odd is trivial, as shown above). Before we proceed, we show in a standard way what is its absolute value.

Since $G_{2m}(\beta,\chi)=\bar{\chi}(\beta)G_{2m}(1,\chi)$, on one hand, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} G_{2m}(\beta,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(\beta,\chi) &= \sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} \bar{\chi}(\beta)\chi(\beta)G_{2m}(1,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(1,\chi) \\ &= \sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}}} G_{2m}(1,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(1,\chi) = (2^{2m}-1)G_{2m}(1,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(1,\chi)\ .\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

On the other hand, by the definition of Gauss sum, we have

$$\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} G_{2m}(\beta,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(\beta,\chi) = \sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}}\sum_{\alpha\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}}\sum_{\gamma\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} \bar{\chi}(\alpha)e^{\pi i \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\beta\alpha)}\chi(\gamma)e^{-\pi i\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\gamma\beta)} \quad ,$$

and substituting $\alpha=\gamma+\theta$ in the last sum, we have

$$\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} G_{2m}(\beta,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(\beta,\chi) = \sum_{\gamma\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}}\sum_{\theta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} \bar{\chi}(\gamma+\theta)\chi(\gamma)\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} e^{\pi i\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\beta\theta)} = 2^{2m}(2^{2m}-1)\ , \tag{4}$$

as the sum on β is 2^{2m} if $\theta=0$ and is 0 otherwise, since the values of the trace are equally distributed, as said above; consequently the sum over γ is $2^{2m}-1$ times 2^{2m}, as $\chi(0)=0$. From the comparison of (3) with (4) we get $G_{2m}(1,\chi)\bar{G}_{2m}(1,\chi)=2^{2m}$, then $|G_{2m}(1,\chi)|=2^m$.

Few initial values are $G_2(1,\chi)=2$, $G_4(1,\chi)=-4$, $G_6(1,\chi)=8$, $G_8(1,\chi)=-16$, and $G_{10}(1,\chi)=32$, so a reasonable guess is $G_{2m}(1,\chi)=-(-2)^m$. This guess is correct as proved by the following theorems.

Theorem 1 *If m is odd, the value of the Gauss sum $G_{2m}(1,\chi)$ is 2^m.*

PROOF. Let α a primitive cubic root of unity in $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$, then it is a root of x^2+x+1. In other words, a root α of x^2+x+1, which does not belong to $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$, as m is odd, can be used to define a quadratic extension of this field, i.e. $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$, and the elements of this extension can be represented in the form $x+\alpha y$, with $x,y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$. Furthermore, the two roots α and $1+\alpha$ of x^2+x+1 are either fixed or exchanged by any Frobenius automorphism; in particular the automorphism $\sigma^m(x)=x^{2^m}$ necessarily exchange the two roots as it fixes precisely all the elements of $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$, while α does not belong to this field, so that $\sigma^m(\alpha)\neq\alpha$. Now, a Gauss sum $G_{2m}(1,\chi)$ can be written as

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = 2\sum_{\substack{z\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(z)=0}}\chi(z) = 2\sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x+\alpha y)=0}}\chi(x+\alpha y) = 2\sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}\\ \mathrm{Tr}_{m}(y)=0}}\chi(x+\alpha y)\ , \tag{5}$$

where we used the trace property

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x+\alpha y)=\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x)+\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y)=\mathrm{Tr}_m(x)+\mathrm{Tr}_m(x^{2^m})+\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y)=\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y),$$

and the fact that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y) &= \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y) + \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y)^{2^m} = \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y) + \mathrm{Tr}_m((\alpha y)^{2^m}) \\ &= \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y) + \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^{2^m} y) = \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y) + \mathrm{Tr}_m((\alpha+1)y) = \mathrm{Tr}_m(y) \ ,\end{aligned}$$

since $\alpha^{2^m} = \alpha + 1$ as previously shown. The last summation in (5) can be split into three sums by separating the cases $x = 0$ and $y = 0$

$$2 \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) = 2 \sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(\alpha y) + 2 \sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(x) + 2 \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) \ .$$

Considering the three sums separately, we have:

$$\sum_{x\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(x) = 2^m - 1 \ ,$$

as $\chi(x) = 1$ unless $x = 0$ since m is odd;

$$\sum_{\substack{y\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(\alpha y) = \chi(\alpha)(2^{m-1} - 1) \ ,$$

as the character is multiplicative, $\chi(y) = 1$ unless $y = 0$, and only the 0-trace elements (which are $2^{m-1} - 1$) should be counted;

$$\sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) = \sum_{\substack{x,y\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(y)\chi(xy^{-1}+\alpha) = \sum_{\substack{z,y\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(z+\alpha) = (2^{m-1}-1) \sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha) \ .$$

as y is invertible, $\chi(y) = 1$ since m is odd, z has been substituted for xy^{-1}, and the sum we get in the end, being independent of y, is simply multiplied by the number of values assumed by y. Altogether we have

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = 2^{m+1} - 2 + \chi(\alpha)(2^m - 2) + (2^m - 2) \sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}^*_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha) = 2^{m+1} - 2 + (2^m - 2) \sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha) \ ,$$

and, for later use, we define $A(\alpha) = \sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha)$. In order to evaluate $A(\alpha)$, we consider the sum of $A(\beta)$, for every $\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$, and observe that $A(\beta) = 2^m - 1$ if $\beta \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}$, while, if $\beta \notin \mathbb{F}_{2^m}$ all sums assume the same value $A(\alpha)$, which is shown as follows: set $\beta = u + \alpha v$ with $v \neq 0$, then

$$\sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(z+u+\alpha v) = \sum_{z\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(v)\chi((z+u)v^{-1}+\alpha) = \sum_{z'\in\mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(z'+\alpha) \ .$$

Therefore, the sum $\sum_{\beta\in\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}} A(\beta) = \sum_\beta \sum_z \chi(z+\beta) = \sum_z \sum_\beta \chi(z+\beta) = 0$ yields

$$2^m(2^m - 1) + (2^{2m} - 2^m)A(\alpha) = 0$$

which implies $A(\alpha) = -1$, and finally

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = 2^{m+1} - 2 - (2^m - 2) = 2^m \ .$$

□

Remark 1. The above theorem can also be proved using a theorem by Stickelberger ([3, Theorem 5.16])

Theorem 2 *If m is even, the Gauss sum $G_{2m}(1,\chi)$ is equal to $(-2)^{m/2}G_m(1,\chi)$.*

PROOF. The relative trace of the elements of $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ over $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$, which is

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{(2m/m)}(x) = x + x^{2^m} \quad ,$$

introduces the polynomial $x + x^{2^m}$ which defines a mapping from $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ onto $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$ with kernel the subfield $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$ ([3]). The equation $x^{2^m} + x = y$ has in fact exactly 2^m roots in $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ for every $y \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}$. By definition we have

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = 2 \sum_{\substack{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(z)=0}} \chi(z) = 2 \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x+\alpha y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) \quad ,$$

where α is a root of an irreducible quadratic polynomial $x^2 + x + b$ over $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$, i.e. $\mathrm{Tr}_m(b) = 1$ ([3, Corollary 3.79]) and $\mathrm{Tr}_{(2m/m)}(\alpha) = 1$, which can be seen from the coefficient of x of the polynomial. Now

$$\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x+\alpha y) = \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x) + \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y) = \mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(\alpha y) = \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha y) + \mathrm{Tr}_m(\alpha^{2^m} y) \quad ,$$

but $\alpha^{2^m} = 1 + \alpha$, so that $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m}(x+\alpha y) = \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)$, and we have

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = 2 \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) = 2 \sum_{x \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(x) + 2 \sum_{\substack{y \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(\alpha y) + 2 \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) \quad ,$$

where the first summation has been split into the sum of three summations, by separating the cases $y = 0$ and $x = 0$. We observe that, since the character over $\mathbb{F}_{2^m}$ is not trivial, the first sum is 0 and the second is $\chi(\alpha)G_m(1,\chi)$, while the third sum can be written as follows

$$2 \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(x+\alpha y) = 2 \sum_{\substack{x,y \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(y)\chi(xy^{-1}+\alpha) = 2 \sum_{\substack{y \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_m(y)=0}} \chi(y) \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha) \quad .$$

Putting all together, we obtain

$$G_{2m}(1,\chi) = G_m(1,\chi) \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \chi(z+\alpha) = G_m(1,\chi) A_m(\alpha) \quad ,$$

which shows that $|A_m(\alpha)| = 2^{m/2}$ and that $A_m(\alpha)$ is real, as both $G_{2m}(1,\chi)$ and $G_m(1,\chi)$ are real. Note that this holds for any α with $\mathrm{Tr}_{(2m/m)}(\alpha) = 1$.

We will show now that $A_m(\alpha) = (-2)^{m/2}$. Consider the sum of $A_m(\gamma)$ over all γ with relative trace equal to 1, which is, on one hand $2^m A_m(\alpha)$, as the polynomial $x^{2^m} + x = 1$ has exactly 2^m roots in $\mathbb{F}_{2^{2m}}$ and on the other hand, explicitly we have

$$\sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma)=1}} A_m(\gamma) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma)=1}} \chi(z+\gamma) = \sum_{z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}} \sum_{\substack{\gamma' \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma')=1}} \chi(\gamma') = 2^m \sum_{\substack{\gamma' \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma')=1}} \chi(\gamma') \quad ,$$

where the summation order has been exchanged, and $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma) = \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma')$ as $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(z) = 0$ for any $z \in \mathbb{F}_{2^m}$. Comparing the two results, we have

$$A_m(\alpha) = \sum_{\substack{\gamma' \in \mathbb{F}^*_{2^{2m}} \\ \mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma')=1}} \chi(\gamma') = M_0 + M_1\omega + M_2\omega^2 \ ,$$

where M_0 is the number of γ' with $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma') = 1$ that are cubic residues, i.e. they have character $\chi(\gamma')$ equal to 1, M_1 is the number of γ' with $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma') = 1$ that have character ω, and M_2 is the number of γ' with $\mathrm{Tr}_{2m/m}(\gamma') = 1$ that have character ω^2, then $M_0 + M_1 + M_2 = 2^m$, and $M_1 = M_2$ since $A_m(\alpha)$ is real. Therefore,we have $A_m(\alpha) = M_0 - M_1$, and so we consider two equations for M_0 and M_1

$$\begin{cases} M_0 + 2M_1 = 2^m \\ M_0 - M_1 = \pm 2^{m/2} \end{cases}$$

solving for M_1 we have $M_1 = \frac{1}{3}(2^m \mp 2^{m/2})$. Since M_1 must be an integer, we have

$$\begin{cases} M_0 - M_1 = 2^{m/2} & \text{if } m/2 \text{ is even} \\ M_0 - M_1 = -2^{m/2} & \text{if } m/2 \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

□

Corollary 1 *If m is even, the value of the Gauss sum $G_{2m}(1,\chi)$ is -2^m.*

PROOF. It is a direct consequence of the two theorems above.

□

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